200000250

THE UNITED STATES OF ANDERION

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME;

Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.

MORTERS, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CHETHYCATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGIED DISTINCT WARRING OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR THREE PEROPAGATED FLANT, THE NAME AND EXCENTION OF SWITCH ARE CONCINUED IN APPLICATION AND ISCHIBIGA, A COPY OF WHICH IS FERRINGTO ANNIRED AND MADE A PART HERIOG, AND THE AVARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAWY IN SUCI CASES MADE AND FRATUPED HAVE SHAW COMPILED WITH, AND THE THE THERROIS, FROM THE SECONDS OF THE PLANT YARRICHY REPORTED TO HAVE A SHAW CONTROL OF THE SAID COPY, AND WHETERAS, UPON DIRE REASHINATION MADE, THE SAID COPY, AND WHETERAS, UPON DIRE REASHINATION MADE, THE SAID COPY, AND WHETERAS, UPON DIRE REASHINATION MADE, THE SAID COPY, AND WHETERAS, UPON DIRE REASHINATION MADE, THE SAID COPY, AND WHETERAS OF THE SAID COPY, AND WHEN THE SAID COPY, AND W

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GILANT ONTO THE SAID APPLICANTIS) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANTIS FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THE GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PARKETY IN A PUBLIC REPORTION AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE RIGHT TO EXCLIDE OTHERS MADE USED ON THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPORTION AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE RIGHT TO EXCLIDE OTHERS PROM SEILLOR THE VARIETY, OR OPERING IT OF SAID, OR REPORDIONED, IT, OR REPORTION OF, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ADOVE PURPOSE, OR USING IT IN LICENCE A PLYRID OR DIFFERENT WARRY THEREROM, TO THE EXTENT PROVIDED BY THE PLANT VARIETY VARIETY CALL THE RIGHT OF THE PROVIDED BY THE PLANT VARIETY VARIETY CALL THE RIGHT.

CORN, FIELD

'PH3PG'

In Visitinian Birecot, I have hereunte set my hand and caused the soal of the Plant Barieta Protection Office to be affixed at the City of Mushington, D.C. this fifth day of Sobruary, in the women to have the

Garm Jake.

Commissioner Flant Varioty Protection Office Agricultural Marketing Service Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act
AGREGATURAL MARKETING SERVICE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION - PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE	(5 U.S.C. 552e) and the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995.
PPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICAT: (Instructions and Information collection burden statement on reverse)	
CARE OF CAMER	2. TEMPONARY DESIGNATION OR 2. VARIETY HAME EXPERANTAL NUMBER
Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.	PH3PG
Pionear Hi-Bred International, Inc.	S. TEUDPHONE (Include area code) FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
7301 NW 62nd Avenue	515/270-4051 200000250
P.O. Box 85 Johnston, IA 50131-0085	6. FAX (lacked area cost)
COMMISSION, IN SULDI-UUG	
FTHE CAMER MARIE IS NOT A "PERSON", ONE FORM OF CRIGARIZATION (correctellers states than STATE OF INCORPORATE STATE OF INCORPORATE	515/253-2125 FILING DATE 9. DATE OF INCOMPONATON
association, nic.)	March 5, 1999
Corporation IOWA	15/1/100
NAME AND ASSISTED OF OWNER PERFECTS ATTAYNESS TO BEAVE IN THIS APPLICATION (F	F FILING & EXAMINATION
Steven R. Anderson	1 245000
Research and Product Development	H DATE 5-17-00
P.O. Box 85	C CONTRACATION FREE
Johnston, IA 50131-0085	. 320.00
	G GATE 1/10/04
TELEPHONE (Include area code) 12. FAX (include area code) 13. C_4446.	
	D2010011000111101100101111
Zon Vorre	NAME (BOTHING) 17. IS THE WATERY A FIRST SEMERATION MYSSIO?
- ar	amineae 4/11/01 Tes 12 No
CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH ATTACHMENT SUBMITTED (PAREW DISINISSING ON PER-	exe) 19, DOES THE CHRISTSPECIFY THAT SEED OF THIS WARELY BE SOLD AS A DEASS OF CERTIFIED SECOT See Section follow the Plant Yer Ray Protection ACC.
Statistic Statement of Distinctions	The plant of the p
Exhibit C. Objective Description of the Variety	28. DOES THE OWNER SPECIFY THAT SEED OF THIS WARRETY BE UMITED AS TO NUMBER OF GRIPPATIONS?
Exhibit D. Additional Description of the Variety (Optional) Exhibit E. Stalement of the Sests of the Owner's Ownership	
Vocable Sample (2500 wishle uninvelor seeds or, for tobar unspected withinks positionally life throughout the story or that or opposited and maintened in an approved peak profit or of the seed of th	□ исъ □ но
repositorys	
Filing and Stamination For (\$2,460), made payable to "Treasurer of the United States Floril Variety Protection Offices"	, justing
HAS THE VARIETY INCLUDING ANY HARVESTED MATERIAL) OR A HYBRID PRODUCED FROM VARIETY BEEN SOLD, DISPOSED OF, TRANSFERRED, OR USED IN THE U.S. OR OTHER COM-	MITHIS 22. IS THE VARIETY OR ANY COMPONENT OF THE VARIETY PROJECTED BY NITRES? WITELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT (PLANT BRECORD'S HIGHT OR PATENTIF!)
⊠ чев □ но	□ YES ☑ KO
IF YES, YOU MUST PROVIDE THE DATE OF FIRST SALE, DISPOSITION, TRANSFER, OR USE F EACH COUNTRY AND THE CHICUMSTANCES, IFFERENCES ASSESSMENT OF PERSONS	FYES, PLEASE GIVE COUNTRY, DAYE OF FILING OR ISSUANCE AND ASSIGNED REPERCHIPS NUMBER. (PRASE use space Metaned on remyse)
+	NAT ALONDO TOTAL DI TOTALI DI TO
The owner(s) detians that a viable sample of basic seed of the variety set in familiated with apolity a false a polity around the apolity and output the familiary and outp	pitration and will be replantatived upon request in accordance with aucti regulations as may be applicable, i Calmed for the sharellow of the periodicals.
The undersigned owner(s) is [see] the owner of this sexually reproduced or tuber propagated (r). Section 42, and is entitled to projection under the provisions of Section 42 of the Plant Variety.	
Ownerjaj injarej kallormod dnat false representacijon herein can jetopaskim projectijon and restyks ATURE OF OWNER	
	Steven & almobrasa
Distant print or type)	WORL NAMES ON Obel
CITY OR TITLE	Steven R. Anderson
COT OR HICE	Senior Research 5/12/2000

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INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL: To be effectively liked with the Plant Variety protection. Office (PMPO), All, of the following items must be presented in the PMPO. (1) Comprised supplication form signed by the owner, City completed in-childs A.B.D.E.(3) for a send reproduced variety at lived 2.500 white unswerded sends, for a hydred sends of the conceasing in varieties was presented as the conceasing in varieties was presented as the present of the progression of the presented sends of the present of the presented sends of the present of the prese

Plant Variety Protection Office Telephone: (301)504-5518 FAX: (301)504-5291

Homepage: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pvp.htm

ITEM

- to geneately, including putitic and commercial insidelies, lines, or obsers used, and the broading method;
 the deales of subsequent stages of selection and mutiplication;
 oldered or deales of subsequent stages of selection and mutiplication;
 oldered or deales, and other selections and subsequently selections and state how these variants may be identified. Give:

- Exhibit C forms are available from the PVPO for most crops; specify grop bind. Fill in Exhibit C (Objective Description of Variety) form as completely as possible to describe your variety.
- Optional additional characteristics and/or photographs. Describe any additional characteristics that cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use competative varioties as is necessary to reveal more accurately that describe, such as plant habit, plant discusses
- Section 52(5) of the Act required applicants to furnish a statement of the basis of the applicant's ownership. An Exhibit E form is available from the PVPQ.
- If "Yes" specified (send of this variety be sold by veriely name only, as a class of collified seed), the applicant may NOT reverte this affirmative decision sales that variety has been seld and so behind, the decision published, or the certificate issued, from ever, if "Yes" has been specified, optionar may change the chricks. (See Regulations and Ratics of Prectice), Seeking 7,103).
- 22. See Sections 41, 42, and 43 of the Act and Section 97.5 of the regulations for eligibility requirements.
- 23 See Section 5.5 of the Act for instructions on claiming the benefit of an earlier filing date.
- CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide the date of first sale, disposition, transfer, or use for each country and the circumstances, if the variety (including any harvested material) or a hybrid produced from this variety has been sold, disposed of, transferred, or used is the U.S. or other
 - Nov. 1, 1999; United States, Canada

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CONTINUED FROM FROM (Please give the ocursy, date of liting or issuence, and exsigned reference number, if the variety or any component of the variety is protected by intellectual property right (Pleat Breater's Right or Polony).

XETES: It is the expectability of this applicationer's beautiful propriet from principle of any changes of address or change of contenting or easignment or owners repetative during the set of the supportant confidence. There is not provided to the content of th

To avoid conflict with other variety names is use, the applicant should check the variety names proposed by confecting: Seed Branch, AMS, USDA, Room 213, Usbring 306, Beltavillo Agricultural Research Center-Eard, Seltsville, MD 20705. Telephone: (301) 504-5089.

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SST-479 (00400 BSKINGO BY THI) Plant Variety Protestion Cifica with Variety Perfected Da. Replaces 5TD-479 (80-30) which is blookeled. (See community downstians and hydroxylise states)

Exhibit A. Origin and Breeding History

Pedigree: PHKM5<2PHFA5)C7911X

200000280

Pioneer Line PH3FG, Zea mays L., a dent-like corn inbrad, was developed by Pioneer Hi-Breal International, Inc. from the single crose hybrid PHKMS (Certificate No. 93000197) X PHFAS (PWP Certificate No. 9300107) using the backcrossing and pedigree method of plant breeding. Varieties PHKMS and PHFAS are proprietary inbred lines of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Selfing was practiced (after 2 backcrossing generations) for 5 generations using pedigree selection. During into development, crosses were made to inbred testers for the purpose of estimating the line's combining ability. Yield trials were grown at Grand Forks, North Dakota, as well as other Pioneer research locations. After initial testing, additional bybrid combinations have been evaluated and subsequent generations of the line have been grown and hand-pollinated with observations again made for uniformity.

Variety PH3PG has shown uniformity and stability for all traits as described in Exhibit C - "Objective Description of Variety". It has been self-pollinated and ear-rowed 5 generations with careful attention paid to selection criteria and uniformity of plant type to assure genetic homozygousity and phenotypic stability. The line has been increased both by hand and in isolated fields with continued observations for uniformity and stability for 4 generations during the final stages of inbred devolopment and seed multiplication. Very high standards for genetic purity have been established morphologically using field observations and electrophorterically using small ab molecular mater methodolom.

No variant traits have been observed or are expected in PH3PG.

The criteria used in the selection of PH3PG were yield, both per se and in hybrid combinations; late season plant health, grain quality, stalk lodging resistance, and kernel size, especially important in production. Other selection criteria include: ability to germinate in adverse conditions, number of cillers, especially important in production because having numerous tillers increases hybrid production costs spent on detasseling; disease and insect resistance; pollen yield and tassel size.

Exhibit A: Developmental history for PH3PG

Season/Year Pedigree Grown	Inbreeding Level of Pedigree Grown
PHKM5, PHFA5	F0
Summer 1991 PHKM5/PHFA5	Fl
Summer 1992 PHKM5<2PHFA5	BCIFI
Summer 1993 PHKM5<2PHFA5)C7	BC1F2
Summer 1994 PHKM5<2PHFA5)C79	BC1F3
Winter 1995 PHKM5<2PHFA5)C791	BC1F4
Summer 1996 PHKM5<2PHFA5)C7911	BC1F5
Winter 1996 PHKM5<2PHFA5)C79112	BC1F6
Seed Bulk PHKM5<2PHFA5)C7911X	BC1F6

^{*}PH3PG was selfed and ear-rowed from BC1F2 through BC1F6 generation.
#Uniformity and stability were established from BC1F3 through BC1F6 generation and beyond when seed supplies were increased.

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement

Variety PH3PG mostly resembles Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. proprietary inbred line PHKM5 (PVP Certificate No. 9400097). The data in Tables IA and IB are from paired comparisons collected primarily in Johnston and Ankeny, IA. The data in Table 2 are from paired comparisons at multiple locations grown primarily in the adapted growing area of PH3PG. The traits collectively show measurable differences between the two varieties.

Variety PH3PG has wider cob diameter (18.2 mm vs 15.1 mm) than variety PHKM5 (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PH3PG has more ear row number (15.0 vs 12.3) than variety PHKM5 (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PH3PG has heavier ear weight (70.7 g vs 46.2 g) than variety PHKM5 (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PH3PG reaches 50% silking (GDUSLK) sooner (1098 GDU's vs 1149 GDU's) than variety PHKM5 (Table 2).

Variety PH3PG has taller plant height (PLTHT) (186.7 cm vs 165.9 cm) than variety PHKM5 (Table 2).

10/61/21

A t-test was used to compare differences between means and the appropriate parameters have been included. It is difficult to collect standard deviations for table 2 due to the way the historical data was stored.

Exhibit B Novelty Statement Tables Exhibit B: Novelty Statement Tables

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Table 14: Data from Johnston, IA in 1997, 1998 and 1999 are supporting evidence for differences between PHEAG and PHEAGS. Locations had

-			The second secon				֡											
			Trails			2		50				9 5	Stope	Stderr	Sider	000 000 000	Pooled Pooled	3
	20N	1997	1997 cob diameter (mm)		PH3PG PHKM5	KM5	2	40	16.8	13.4	3.4	0.837	0.548	0.374	0.245	8	7.60	0000
	21	1997	997 cob diameter (mm)	,-	PH3PG PHKM5		10	2	17.4	13,6	3.8	1.140	1.140	0.510	1		527	0000
	ZON	1998	998 cob diameter (mm)		PH3PG PHKM5	(MS	25	20	19.4	16.8	-2.6	1.140	0.447	0.510	1	80	4.75	0.001
-	98	1998)(998)cob diameter (mm)		PH3PG PHKM5	CIM5	20	2	20.4	15.8	4.6	0.894	0.447	1	1.	8	10.29	0.000
	20N	1999	999(cob diameter (mm)		PH3PG PHKM5	KMS	20	s	18.4	15.8	-2.6	0.548	1.095	0.245	1.	. 00	4.75	0.001
-	Y212	1999	999 cob diameter (mm)	-	PH3PG PHKM5	CMS	2	62	17.0	15.0	-2.0	1,225	0.707	0.548	0.316	80	3.16	0.013
-	20N	1997	997 ear row number	표	PH3PG PHKMS	(MS	5	6	15.6	13.6	-2.0	1.673	0.894	0.748		80	2.36	0.046
	54	1997	1997 ear row number	Æ	PH3PG PHKM5	(M5	2	2	15.6	12.8	-2.8	1.673	1.789	0,748	0.800	80	2.56	0.034
	20N	1998	998 ear row number	Ŧ	PH3PG:PHKM5	CM5	5	2	14.8	11.6	-3.2	1.789	0.894	0.800	0.400	8	3.58	0.007
٠,	92	1998	998 ear row number	F.	PH3PG PHKM5	CMS	2	2	13.6	10.4	32	0.894	0.894	0.400	0.400	00	5.66	0000
	20N	1999/ε	1999 ear row number	F.	PH3PG PHKMS	CMS	2	0	15.6	12.8	-2.8	1.673	1.095	0.748		8	3.13	0.014
	Y212	1999	999 ear row number	P.	PH3PG PHKM5	CM5	2	5	14.8	12.4	-2.4	1.789	0.894	0.800	0.400	8	2 68	0.028
1.1	20N	1997	1997 ear weight (g)	Ŧ	PH3PG PHKM5	CMS	5	10	79.2	53.2	-26.0	12,617	10.849	1		80	3.49	0.008
`	54	1997	997 ear weight (g)	Æ	PH3PG PHKM5	CMS	9	9	86.2	50.2	36.0	14.394	4.658	6.437	1	80	5.32	000
2.9.	20N	1998	998 ear weight (g)	H.	PH3PG PHKM5	ChitS	9	5	61.6	50.0	-11.6	18.649	5.568	2	1	8	133	0.219
, ,	95	1998le	998 lear weight (g)	Hd)	PH3PG PHKM5	CMS	2	2	70.4	33.6	-36.8	7,232	5.941	3.234		80	8.79	0000
.4	20N	1999	1999 ear welght (g)	PH	PH3PG PHKM5	CMS	2	2	8.09	47.4	-13.4	9.524	7.701	4.259	3.444	8	2.45	0.040
_	Y212	1999	999 ear weight (g)	ď	PH3PG PHKM5	CMS	5	20	66.2	426	.23 6	7 120	3 209	3 184	1 435	0	6 76.	000

Table 1B. Summary data from Iolization, IA across environments in 1997, 1998 and 1999 are supporting evidence for differences between PH3PG and PH7AG. Location has deferent environmental conditions.

2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 3 5 3 4 5 3 5 3 5 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6	0.000	0.000	00000	0.002	0.000	0,001	0000	0.000	0.000
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See See	0.262	0.213	0.306	ı	ŧ	0.306		3.228	
비	0.314	0.348	0.367	0.499	0.467	0.533		4.485	2.664
a di di	۳	١٩	996.0	٤.	1.054	۳	1	10.207	6.110
	0.994	1.101				1.687			8.423
	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.6	31.0	24.2	18.5
	13.5	16.3	15.4	13.2	11,0	12.6	51.7	41.8	45.0
	17.1	19.9	17.71	15.6	14.2	15.2	82.7	66.0	63.6
	10	103	10	9	9	10	0	10	10
n o	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	10	9
	PHKM5	PHKMS	HKMS	PHKMS	PHKMS	PHKMS	PHKM5	PHKM5	PHKM5
9	HSPG P	+			DI DIGETTO	COEHO	Hapo		
	mm) F	T	É	-	1	Ì			
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8	1007	000	1000	100	1000	4000	1007	000	1000

Summary data across years

Pooled Pooled	0.000	0.000	0.000
Door of	8.03	6.82	7.83
D Social	58	28	58
W-02	0.262	احا	1.648
	0.294,	0.299	``'
Q (5)	ľ	1.461	9.029
	1.612	1	14.622
	3.2	2.7	! !
U.S.	ŀ	12.3	1
	18.2	15.0	70.7
u S	30	8	8
	30	8	8
arety.	PHKM5	PHKM5	PHKMS
Aplie.	PH3PG	PH3PG	PH3PG
	ster (mm)	mher	(6)
	disme	LIU NUL	weigh

Table 2. These data indicate differences between varieties PH3PG and PHKM5. Data are from multiple locations and years grown primarily in the adapted growing area

Variety 1 = PH3PG Variety 2 = PHKM5

Variety 1	PH3PG		1
Variety 2	PHKM5		
		GDU	PL1
	VAR	SLK	Hì
YEAR	#	ABS	ABS
			CM
1996		1104	194,1
1000	2		164.€
	LOCS	17	
	PROB	.063*	.027+
1997		4000	101.0
1997	2	1098	191.0
	LOCS		170.7
	PROB	.000#	.000#
	11105	.00011	.00011
1998	1	1103	181.4
	2		161.8
-	LOCS	24	9
	PROB	.001#	.001#
1999	1	1081	182.6
		1156	163.3
	LOCS	14	15
	PROB	.000#	.000#
TOTAL SUM	1	1098	186.7
	2	1149	165.9
	LOCS	84	45
	DIFF	51	20.8
T-TEST	PROB	.000#	.000#

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DEFINITIONS

In the description and examples, a number of terms are used herein. In order to provide a clear and consistent understanding of the specification and claims, including the scope to be given such terms, the following definitions are provided:

- ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT (Colletotrichum graminicola). A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Anthracnese Stalk Rot. A
 - higher score indicates a higher resistance.
- BAR PLT BARREN PLANTS.
- The percent of plants per plot that were not barren (lack ears).
- BRT STK BRITTLE STALKS.
- - This is a measure of the stalk breakage near the time of pollination, and is an indication of whether a hybrid or inbred would snap or break near the time of flowering under severe winds. Data are presented as percentage of plants that
- did not snap. BU ACR YIELD (BUSHELS/ACRE).
 - Yield of the grain at harvest in bushels per acre adjusted to 15.5% moisture.
- CLD TST COLD TEST.
- The percent of plants that germinate under cold test conditions.
- CLN CORN LETHAL NECROSIS.
 - Synergistic interaction of maize chlorotic mottle virus (MCMV) in combination with either maize dwarf mosaic virus (MDMV-A or MDMV-B) or wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV). A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Com Lethal Necrosis. A higher score indicates a higher resistance.
- COMMON RUST (Puccinia sorghi), COMRST
 - A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Common Rust. A higher score indicates a higher resistance.
- DIP ERS DIPLODIA EAR MOLD SCORES (Diplodia maydis and Diplodia
 - A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Diplodia Ear Mold. A higher
- score indicates a higher resistance. DRP EAR DROPPED EARS.
 - A measure of the number of dropped ears per plot and represents the percentage of plants that did not drop ears prior to harvest.
- EAR HT EAR HEIGHT.
- The ear height is a measure from the ground to the highest placed developed ear node attachment and is measured in cm.
- EAR MLD GENERAL EAR MOLD. Visual rating (1-9 score) where a "1" is very susceptible and a "9" is very
 - resistant. This is based on overall rating for ear mold of mature ears without determining the specific mold organism, and may not be predictive for a specific ear mold.
- EAR SZ EAR SIZE.
- A 1 to 9 visual rating of ear size. The higher the rating the larger the ear size. FCR ILE EUROPEAN CORN BORER FIRST GENERATION LEAF FEEDING (Ostrinia nubilalis).
 - A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to preflowering leaf feeding by first generation European Corn Borer. A higher score indicates a higher resistance.
- ECB 2IT EUROPEAN CORN BORER SECOND GENERATION INCHES OF TUNNELING (Ostrinia nubilalis).

Average inches of tunneling per plant in the stalk. EUROPEAN CORN BORER SECOND GENERATION (Ostrinia nubilalis). ECB 2SC A I to 9 visual rating indicating post flowering degree of stalk breakage and other evidence of feeding by European Com Borer, Second Generation. A higher score indicates a higher resistance. ECB DPE EUROPEAN CORN BORER DROPPED EARS (Ostrinia nubilalis). Dropped ears due to European Corn Borer. Percentage of plants that did not drop ears under second generation com borer infestation. EARLY GROWTH. EGRWTH This is the visual rating (1 to 9) of the amount of vegetative growth after emergence at the seedling stage (approximately five leaves). A higher score indicates better vigor or carly season growth. EARLY STAND COUNT. EST CNT This is a measure of the stand establishment in the spring and represents the number of plants that emerge on per plot basis for the inbred or hybrid. EYE SPOT (Kabatiella zeae or Aureobasidium zeae). EYE SPT A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Bye Spot. A higher score indicates a higher resistance. FUSARIUM EAR ROT SCORE. (Fusarium moniliforme or Fusarium FUS ERS subgliatinans). A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Fusarium car rot. A higher score indicates a higher resistance. GDU GROWING DEGREE UNITS. Using the Barger Heat Unit Theory, which assumes that maize growth occurs in the temperature range 50°F - 86°F and that temperatures outside this range slow down growth; the maximum daily heat unit accumulation is 36 and the minimum daily heat unit accumulation is 0. The seasonal accumulation of GDU is a major factor in determining maturity zones. GDU TO SHED. GDU SHD The number of growing degree units (GDUs) or heat units required for an inbred line or hybrid to have approximately 50 percent of the plants shedding pollen and is measured from the time of planting. Growing degree units are calculated by the Barger Method, where the heat units for a 24-hour period are: GDU = (Max. Temp. + Min. temp.) - 50/2 The highest maximum temperature used is 86° F. and the lowest minimum temperature used is 50°F. For each inbred or hybrid it takes a certain number of GDUs to reach various stages of plant development. GDU TO SILK. GDU SLK The number of growing degree units required for an inbred line or hybrid to have approximately 50 percent of the plants with silk emergence from time of planting. Growing degree units are calculated by the Barger Method as given in GDU SHD definition. GIBBERELLA EAR ROT (PINK MOLD) (Gibberella zeae). GIBERS A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Gibberella Ear Rot. A higher score indicates a higher resistance. GRAY LEAF SPOT (Cercospora zeae-maydis). GLF SPT A I to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Gray Leaf Spot. A higher score indicates a higher resistance. GOSS' WILT (Corynebacterium nebraskense). GOS WLT A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Goss' Will. A higher score

indicates a higher resistance.

GRN APP GRAIN APPEARANCE. This is a 1 to 9 rating for the general appearance of the shelled grain as it is harvested based on such factors as the color of harvested grain, any mold on the grain, and any cracked grain. High scores indicate good grain quality.

HC BLT HELMINTHOSPORIUM CARBONUM LEAF BLIGHT (Helminthosporium carbonum). A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Helminthosporium infection. A

higher score indicates a higher resistance.

HEAD SMUT (Sphacelotheca reiltana). HD SMT

This score indicates the percentage of plants not infected.

KERNELS PER KILOGRAM. KER KG

The number of kernels per 1 kilogram of seed after diseard is removed.

KSZ DCD KERNEL SIZE DISCARD.

The percent of discard seed; calculated as the sum of discarded tip kernels and extra large kernels.

MDM CPX = MAIZE DWARF MOSAIC COMPLEX (MDMV = Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus and MCDV = Maize Chlorotic Dwarf Virus). A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Maize Dwarf Mosaic Complex. A higher score indicates a higher resistance.

MST HARVEST MOISTURE. The moisture is the actual percentage moisture of the grain at harvest.

NORTHERN LEAF BLIGHT (Helminthosporium turcicum or Exserohilum NLF BLT turcicum).

A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Northern Leaf Blight. A higher score indicates a higher resistance. PLANT HEIGHT.

PLT HT This is a measure of the height of the plant from the ground to the tip of the tassel in cm.

POLSC POLLEN SCORE.

A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the amount of pollen shed. The higher the score the more pollen shed. POL WT POLLEN WEIGHT.

This is calculated by dry weight of tassels collected as shedding commences minus dry weight from similar tassels harvested after shedding is complete.

PREDICTED RELATIVE MATURITY. PRM This trait, predicted relative maturity, is based on the harvest moisture of the grain. The relative maturity rating is based on a known set of checks and utilizes standard linear regression analyses and is also referred to as the Comparative Relative Maturity Rating System that is similar to the Minnesota Relative Maturity Rating System.

PREDICTED RELATIVE MATURITY GDU TO SHED. PRM SHD A relative measure of the growing degree units (GDU) required to reach 50% pollen shed. Relative values are predicted values from the linear regression of observed GDU's on relative maturity of commercial checks.

RT LDG ROOT LODGING. Root lodging is the percentage of plants that do not root lodge; plants that lean from the vertical axis at an approximately 30° angle or greater would be counted as root lodged.

SCT GRN SCATTER GRAIN. A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the amount of scatter grain (lack of pollination or kernel abortion) on the car. The higher the score the less scatter grain.

SEL IND = SELECTION INDEX.

The selection index gives a single measure of the hybrid's worth based on information for up to five traits. A maize breeder may utilize his or her own set

of traits for the selection index. One of the traits that is almost always included is yield. When selection index data is presented, the tables represent the mean value averaged across testing stations.

SOUTHERN LEAP BLIGHT (Helminthosporium maydis or Bipolaris maydis).

A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Southern Leaf Blight. A higher score indicates a higher resistance.

SOURST = SOUTHERN RUST (Pucchini nolysora)

SOUTHERN RUST (Puccinia polysora).
 A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Southern Rust. A higher score indicates a higher resistance.

STAGRN = STAYGREEN.

SLF BLT

YLD SC

Staygreen is the measure of plant health near the time of black layer formation (physiological maturity). A high score indicates better late-season plant health.

STK CNT = NUMBER OF PLANT'S.

This is the final stand or number of plants per plot.

STK LDG. = STALK LODGING.

This is the percentage of plants that did not stalk lodge (stalk breakage) as measured by either natural lodging or pushing the stalks and determining the

percentage of plants that break below the ear.

STW WLT = STEWART'S WILT (Erwinia stewartii).

A 1 to 9 visual rating indicating the resistance to Stewart's Wilt. A higher score indicates a higher resistance.

TASBRN = TASSEL BRANCHES.

This is the number of primary tassel branches,

TAS SZ = TASSEL SIZE.

A 1 to 9 visual rating was used to indicate the relative size of the tassel. The

higher the rating the targer the tassel.

TASSEL WEIGHT.

This is the average weight of a tassel (grams) just prior to pollen shed.

TEX EAR = EAR TEXTURE.

A I to 9 visual rating was used to indicate the relative hardness (smoothness of crown) of mature grain. A I would be very soft (extreme dent) while a 9 would

TILLER = be very hard (flinty or very smooth crown).

TILLERS.

A count of the number of tillers per plot that could possibly shed pollen was taken. Data are given as a percentage of tillers; number of tillers per plot divided

by number of plants per plot.

TEST WT = TEST WEIGHT (UNADJUSTED).

The measure of the weight of the grain in pounds for a given volume (bushel),

YIELD SCORE.

A 1 to 9 visual rating was used to give a relative rating for yield based on plot ear piles. The higher the rating the greater visual yield appearance.

United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service Science Division, Plant Variety Prosection Office National Agricultural Library Building, Room 500 Belswille, MD 20705

Objective Description of Variety Com (Zea mays L.)

Name of Applicant (s) Pioneer Hi-Bred I	nternational, Inc.	Variety Seed Source	Vari	cty Name or Temporary Designation PH3PG
Address (Street & No., o	r RFD No., City, State, Zip Coo	le and Country	FOR OFFICIAL USE	T
7301 NW 62° Ave Johnston, Iowa 50			PVP0 Number	-
Leading zeroes if necess Necessary for an adequa-	sary. Completeness should be a tte variety description and must	triven for to establish an adequate va	intery description. Trait	Right justify whole numbers by adding is designated by an '*' are considered in Comments section):
01=Light Green	06-Pale Yellow	11-Pink	16-Pale Purple	21-Buff
02-Medium Green	07=Yellow	12~Light Red	17=Purple	22-Tan
.03 Dark Green	03=Yellow Orange	13-Cherry Red	18 Colorless	23=Brown
04=Very Dark Groom	09=Salmon	14-Red	19=White	24-Bronze
05=Green-Yellow	10=Pink-Orange	15-Red & White	20~White Capped	25=Variegated (Describe) 26=Other (Describe)
STANDARD INBRED O				
(Use the most similar (in	background and maturity) of it	tese to make comparisons based on p	rew-out trial data):	
Yellow Dent Pamilies:		Yellow Deat (Unrelated):	Sweet (
Pamily Monbers		Ce109, ND246,	C13, 8	Iowa5125, P39, 2132
	32, B64, B68	Oh7, T232,		
B37 B37, B76, E		W117, W153R,	Popeon	
), B73, NC268	WISEN	SG153	33, 4722, HP301, IBP7211
	22, Va35, A682			
Oh43 A619, MS7	I, H99, Va26	White Dent:	Pipecon	
WP9 W64A. ASS	4. A654. Pa91	C166, FI105, Kv228	Mo15	W. Mo16W. Mo24W

W to lot	weet 2*Dant 9*Fint 4*Four 5*Fig. 6*Onamental MERRE DEVELOPED IN THE U.S.A: officient 2*Delethorantal 3*Hortheost 4*Southeast 6*Southeast			Stans	A354 lard Seed AMES 19	
OF OF	offliwest, 2=Morthoentral: 3=Mortheest 4=Southeest 6=Ge uptimest 7=Other "(in Region of Best Adaptability: show Heat Unit formula is BAT UNITS 134.2. From emergence to 90% of plants in silk 132.6. From emergence to 90% of plants in pollen 188.2. From emergence to 90% of plants in pollen 188.2. From 60% to 90% pollen milest.		ection)			
YES	uptrwass 7=Other Yild Region of Best Adaptability; show Heat Unit formula is BAT UNITS 35.3 From emergence to 50% of plants in silk 152.6 From emergence to 50% of plants in pollen 888.6 From 10% 50% pollen shed		ection)	DAYS	AMES 19	305
03	EAT UNITS 134.3 From emergence to 50% of plants in sitk 152.6 From emergence to 60% of plants in pollen 168.4 From 10% to 90% pollen shed	in 'Comments' as	ection)	DAYS		
05	134.3 From emergence to 50% of plants in sike 152.6 From emergence to 50% of plants in police 168.4 From 10% to 90% police shed			DAYS		
05	DS2.6 From emergence to 50% of plants in police DBB.4 From 10% to 90% police shed				HEAT UN	ITS
OE	168.4 From 10% to 90% pollen shed			086	1,192.0	
_				066	1.192.4	
_	From 50% silk to optimum edible quality			003	0.084.4	
_						_
_	From 50% silk to harvest at 25% moisture			075	1,609.8	
		Standard	Sample		Slandard	Sampl
		Deviation	Sizo	i	Devletion	Size
in	n Plant Height (to tassel Go)	21,23	98	167.6	09.52	CB.
m	n Eer Height (to base of lop ear node)	13.10	08	050.9	11,31	99
m	n Length of Top Ear Internode	01.27	OZ.	013.3	02.75	08
w	verage Number of Tillers	00.20	08	0.0	00.02	08
w	verage Number of Ears per Stalk	00.07	08	1.1	CO.38	OB.
vit	thocyanin of Brace Roots: 1=Absent 2=Faint 3=Moderal	te 4=Dark		2		_
_		Standard	Sample		Standard	Sample
		Deviation	Size		Deviation	Size
'n	Width of Ear Node Leaf	00.71	07	08.8	00.49	08
n I	Length of Ear Node Leaf	06.47	07	62.4	06,58	ОВ
ži se	umber of leaves above top ear	00.3B	07.	95	00.35	08
90	grees Leaf Angle (measure from 2nd leaf above ear anthesis to stalk above leaf)	18.10	ΩZ	31	13.00	08
ici	of Color (Munsell code) 56Y34			03	5G\	144
	of Sheeth Pubescence (Rale on scale from 1=none to 9=18	la neach fires		1	226	
	rginal Waves (Rate on scole from 1=none to 9=many)	na poson mes,		6		
	ngifudial Creases (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9=many	0		7		
- 4	-2.1	Standard	Sample		Standard	
		Deviation	Size	1	Devletion	Size
	mber of Pamery Lateral Branches	21.44	97	11	01.98	99
	ench Anglé from Central Spike	06.64	97	20	96.51	98
n I	Tassel Length (from top leaf collar to tassel tip)	04.73	07.	47.4	21,99	08
a)))	lien Shed (rate on scale from 0 male sterile to 9 heavy sh	ned)		Z		
	ther Color (Munsell code) 10RP46			97	5Y	88
ηä	ume Color (Munsell code) 7,5GY68			01	5G)	166
	r Glumes (Glume Bands): 1=Absent 2=Present			1		_
alle	llen Shed (rate on scale from 0=male ster2e to 9=heavy sh ther Cotor (Munsell code) 10RP46 ume Cotor (Munsell code) 7,5GY08			0Z	Z 97. 91 1	Z 97. 5Y 91 5G

polication	Variety Data	PH3PG	Pege 2			Standa	d Variety	Data
7a. EAR (Unhesked Data):							
14	Silk Color (3 days after	er emergence) (M	funsell code)		10RP310	97,	2.5GY	9-3
03	Fresh Husk Color (25	days after 50% s	ilking) (Munsell code)		5GY56	01	5GY7	8
21	Dry Husk Color (65 d	ays after 50% sliki	ing) (Munsell code)		5Y8.52	21	2.5YB.	54
1	Position of Ear at Dry	Husk Stage: 1= (Jpright 2= Horizonial	3= Pendant		3		
Z	Husk Tightness (Rate	of Scale from 1=	very loose to 9=very l	ight)		Z		
. 2	Husk Extension (at h	arvest): 1=Strort (d	pars exposed) 2=Med	ium (<8 cm)		2		
	3=Long (8-10 am be)	ond ear lip) 4=Ve	ry Long (>10 cm)					
7b. EAR	(Husked Ear Dala):			Standard	Sample	Star	dard	Sample
		-		Daviation	Size.	Dev	lation -	Size
11.9	cm Ear Length			00.38	97	09.5	0.93	98
34.6	mm Ear Diemeter at	mid-point		96.98	97	39.8	0.71	06
968,9	gm Ear Weight			10.49	98	85.5	5.00	08
15	Number of Kemel Ro	w/s		00,82	07	13.4	2,74	08
2	Kernel Rows: 1=India	stinct 2=Distinct				2		
2	Row Alignment: 1=S	traight 2=Slightly (Derved 3≖Spiral			1		
10.4	cm Shank Length			01.62	97	11.3	2.19	<u>C6</u>
2	Ear Taper: 1=Slight :	2= Average 3=Ext	reme			2		
8. KERNI	8, KERNEL (Oded)		Standard	Sample	Standa		Sample	
				Deviation	Size	Devial	ion	Size
09.3	mm Kernel Length			00.49	97	10.1	0.64	<u>C8</u>
07.0	mm Kemel Width			00.58	QΖ	DB.1 0	0.35	QΒ
04.7	mm Kemel Thickness			00.76	07	24.4 9	0.52	<u>06</u>
31.9	% Round Kernels (St	ispe Grade)		15.36	07	27.3	8.94	08
1	Aleurone Color Patio	m. 1-Homozygou	s 2=Segregating			1		
97.	Aluerone Color (Mur	sett code)		10	YR714	97	2.5Y	212
07	Hard Endosperm Col	or (Munsell code)		10	YR712	97	2.5Y	312
03	Endosperm Type:					3		
		Herch 5=Waxy St	t) 3#Normal Starch arch 6#High Protein 9#High Oil					
20.7	gm Weight per 100 K	iomels (unsized sa	ample)	01.25	97.	22,13	21.98	99
9. COB:	Shape and the			Standard	Sample	9	tandard	Sampl
				Deviation	Size		eviation	Stze
g -71								
18.0	mm Cob Diameter at	mid-point		01.29	07	23.4	01.06	98

PH3PG	Application Variety Data Page	3 Standard Venety Oata
	ESISTANCE (Rate from 1 (most suscep	
isava blank	If not tested; leave Race or Strain Optio	ns blank if polygenic):
A. Leof E	lights, Wilts, and Local Infection Disease	es
	Anthracnose Leaf Blight (Colletotrichu	am graminicola)
5	Common Rust (Puccinia sorghi)	ĝ
	Common Smut (Usfilago maydis)	
5	Eyespot (Kabadella zeae)	j 1
6	Goss's Will (Clavibacter michiganens	e spp. nebraskense) §
	Gray Loaf Spot (Corcospora zeas-ma	rydis)
	Helminthosporlum Leaf Spot (Bipolari	s zeloofs) Race
3	Northern Leaf Blight (Exserobitum turn	cicum) Race 2
	Southern Leaf Blight (Bipolaris mayde	s) Race
	Southern Rust (Puccinia polysora)	
6	Stewart's Wilt (Erwinia stewartif)	4
	Other (Specify)	1
B. System	nic Diseases	
	Corn Lethai Necrosis (MCMV and MD	DMVI
Z	Head Smut (Sphacelotheca relliana)	
2	Maize Chlorotic Dwarf Virus (MDV)	1 -
(d)	Maize Chlorolic Motlle Virus (MCMV)	
	Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus (MDMV)	
1 - 1	Sprighum Downy Mildew of Corn (Per	ronoscierospora sorgivi)
	Other (Specify)	
C. Stolk	Rols	
	Anthracrose Stalk Rot (Colletetrichun	n graminicola)
	Diplodia Stalk Rot (Stenocarpella may	ydis)
	Fusarium Staik Rot (Fusarium monilife	omne)
	Gibbereila Stalk Rol (Gibbereila zeae))
	Other (Specify)	
D. Ear a	nd Kernel Rots	
1971		market and a second sec
C	Aspergillus Ear and Kernel Rot (Aspe	
1/13/	Diplodia Ear Rot (Stenocarpella mayo	
. 1	Fuserium Ear and Kernel Rot (Fuserium	
5	Gibberella Ear Rot (Gibberella zeae)	4
	Other (Specify)	

Page 3

Standard Variety Data

11 INSECT D	ERISTANCE (Pale from 1 (most	erroposibles to 0 (most med	stant); (leave blank if not lested) :
Transcor K			skanty; (leave clank if not tested) :
	Banks grass Mite (Oligonych		
	Com Worm (Helicoverpa zeo)	
	Leaf Feeding		
	Silk Fooding		
	mg larval wt.		
	Ear Damage		
	Com Leaf Aphild (Rhopalosis		
	Corn Sap Beelle (Carpophliu Europeen Corn Borer (Ostrin		1
	1st Generation (Typically V		
		.caf Sheath-Collar Feeding	
	Stalk Tunneling	con onedor-outer i debing.	
	cm lunneled/plant		
	Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera	(rugiperda)	
	Leaf Feeding		
	Silk Feeding		
	mg larval wt.		
	Malze Weevil (Sitophilus zoa	maize	
Walter of	Northern Rockworm (Diabroti	ca barberl)	
	Southern Rootworm (Diabrot	ica undeciny/unclata)	
	Southwestern Corn Borer (O)	afreaea grandiosella)	
	Leaf Feeding		
	Stalk Tunneling		
	om tunneled/plant		
	Two-spotted Spider Mile (Tel		
	Western Rootworm (Dipbrotion Other (Specify) ———	ta extinica virginara)	ì
	Card (opeday)		
12. AGRO	NOMIC TRAITS:		
.3	Staygreen (at 65 days after a		2
	on a scale from 1=worst to ex	scellent)	
0.0	% Dropped Ears (at 65 days		<u>0.0</u>
	% Pre-anthesis Britile Snappi		l l
	% Pre-anthesis Roof Lodging		
4.1	Post-anthesis Root Lodging (27.4
3.366.5	Kgha Ylaid of Inbred Per Se	(at 12-13% grain moisture)	2,609.7
200			
13. MOLEC	CULAR MARKERS: (0=data una	reliable; 1=data avallable bu	ut not supplied; 2=data supplied):
	1 isozymes	@ RFLP's	Q RAPD's
		The second second	
OMMENTS (eg	state how heat units were calc.	lated, standard inbred sood	source, and/or where
	d. Continue in Exhibit D):		
olication Varie	nr Onto Do	ige 4	Standard Variety Date

CLARIFICATION OF DATA IN EXHIBITS B AND C

Please note the data presented in Exhibit C, "Objective Description of Variety," are collected primarily at Johnston and Ankeny, Iowa. The data in Exhibit B are from comparisons of inbreds grown in the same tests in the adapted growing area of PH39FG and in Johnston and Ankeny, IA. The data in Tables 1A and IB are from paired comparisons collected in Johnston and Ankeny, IA. The data in Table 2 are from paired comparisons grown primarily in the adapted growing area of PH3PG. These traits collectively show distinct differences between the two varieties.

The data collected in exhibit C were collected from environments in 1997, 1998 and 1999 for page 1 and 2. There are factors that differ from environments to environment. The covironments had different planting dates. Environmental temperature and precipitation differences during the vagestative and grain fill periods can impact plant and grain traits and be a source of variability. These data are mostly based on 5 plants measured at each location. There often is more variability, associated with year to year or environment to environment factors than within locations. Please see Table 3 for average emperature and minfall information in 1907, 1998, and 1997, 1998 and 1998.

Table 3. Temperature and Rainfall

TEMPERATURE

YEAR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	AVERAGE
1994	59.8	70.7	71.9	69.0	67.9
1995	56.2	69,4	74.3	76.9	69.2
1996	56.2	69.3	71.3	70.5	66.8
1997	53.5	70.6	74.1	69.6	67.0
1998	64.7	66.6	74.8	73.5	69.9
1999	60.7	69.7	78.7	70.5	69,9

RAINFALL

No.

£.

YEAR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	Total
1994	3.67	5.75	1.71	4.18	15.31
1995	5.04	4,19	2.94	2.87	15.04
1996	8.47	4.35	2.51	2.14	17,47
1997	4.32	3.27	4.10	1.36	13.05
1998	6.46	11.07	5.70	4.98	28.19
1999	6.46	4.54	4.45	6.55	21.85

	30000	0250	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	The Robining statements are masts in recordance with the Privary Act of 1974 (S.U.S.C. SS2) and the Preparenck Production Act (PPU) of 1995. Application is required in color to fotomate in a four valety protection conflicte is to be issued (P.U.S.C. 2421), Indervation is held conditional wall conflicted is stated (P.U.S.C. 2420).		
EXHIBIT E STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP			
1. NAME OF APPLICANT(S) PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONAL, INC.	TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER	3. VARIETY NAME PH3PG	
4 ADDRESS (Sirent and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP, and Country)	5. TELEPHONE (include prop code)	6. FAX (thickde area code)	
7301 NW 62 nd AVENUE P.O.BOX 85	515-270-4051	515-253-2125	
JOHNSTON, IA 50131-0085	7. PVPO NUMBER		
Is the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or U.S. based compan If no, give name of country	y? NYES [] NO		
10. Is the applicant the original owner?	lease answer one of the following:		
 If original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is(are) the original 	inal owner(s) a U.S. national(s)?		
YES NO if no, give name of country			
b, if original rights to variety were owned by a company(ico), is(are) the	ofiginal owner(s) a U.S. based company?		
☑ YES ☐ NO If no, give name of country			
 Additional explanation on ownership (if needed, use reverse for extra space): 			
PH3PG is owned by Pionoer Hi-Bred International, Inc.			
PLEASE NOTE:			
Plant variety protection can be afforded only to owners (not licenses) who must one of the	o following criteria:		

If the rights to the variety are owned by the original brooker, that person must be a U.S. national, national of a UPOV member country, or national of a country Which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same grown and species.

If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employed the original brecturity, the company many be U.S. based, owned by restonals of a UPOV member country, or owned by national of a country which affords similar procedue to maintains of the U.S. for the same germs and appoint.

If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the original owner and the applicant must meet one of the above criteria.

The original breederlowner may be the individual or company who directed final breeding. See acction 41(a)(2) of the Plant Variety Protection Act for definition.

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